THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO. MEMPHIS, TENN., SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1867. VOLUME XVII.—NUMBER 354

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

PUBLISHED DAILY & WEEKLY
—BY—
JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO.

PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily (in advance) per annum	$12 00
" per week	25
To news-dealers, per copy	5
Weekly per annum (in advance)	5 00

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" " each additional insertion	75
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☞ Eight lines of solid nonpareil constitute a square.

☞ All advertisements in the Special Notice column will be charged 25 cents per line.

☞ Marriage and death notices published as other advertisements.

☞ All advertisements for the APPEAL must be handed in at the Clerk's desk.

☞ *Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.*

☞ Advertisements for the Weekly paper will be charged at same rates, per week or month, as in the Daily, unless by special contract.

☞ Our friends are requested to use their best efforts to send us subscribers, and fill up our lists, and also to forward any items of news that may be of sufficient local importance to warrant their publication.

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MASONIC DIRECTORY.

HEBREW AND MASONIC CALENDAR.
A.·. M.·. 5627.

1 Tisri, 10th September	1866
1 Cheshvan, 10th October	"
1 Chisleu, 9th November	"
1 Tebeth, 8th December	"
1 Shebat, 7th January	1867
1 Adar, 6th February	"
1 Veadar, 8th March	"
1 Nisan, 6th April	"
1 Iyar, 6th May	"
1 Sivan, 4th June	"
1 Thamuz, 4th July	"
1 Ab, 3d August	"
1 Elul, 1st September	"
Ash Wednesday, 6th March	1867
Maundny Thursday, 18th April	"
Good Friday, 19th April	"
Easter Sunday, 21st April	"
Ascension, 30th May	"
Pentecost, 9th June	"

Saint Andrew's Day, 30th November in each year. jal2 mhl tf

MASONIC DIRECTORY.
1867.

LODGES.

ANGERONA, No. 188. Meets 1st Monday in every month, at Odd-Fellows' Hall cor. Court and Main. D. B. Fowler, 254 Front street, W. M.; John Beamish, Sec'y.

SOUTH MEMPHIS, No 118. Meets 2d Friday of each month—Hall, cor. Madison and Second. J. T. Sellars, W. M.; Benj. K. Pullen, Sec.

LEILA SCOTT, No. 288. Meets 1st Friday of each month—Hall, cor. Madison and Second. John Alcstle, W. M.; H. P. Woodward, Sec.

HAMILTON, No. 299. Meets 3d Friday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. P. M. Stanley, W. M.; W. H. Bunts, Sec.

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FENN Chapter, No. 4. Meets 2d Monday of each month.—Odd-Fellows' Hall. John Zent, M. E. H. P.; B. M. Levy, Sec'y.

ROYAL AND SELECT M.·. M.·.

EUREKA Council, No. 6. Meets 3d Monday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. John Zent, Th. Ill.; N. J. Wiggin, Rec.

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CYRENE Commandery, No. 4. Meets 4th Monday of each month. John Zent, Com.; N. J. Wiggin, Rec.

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CALVARY CHAPTER of Rose Croix, 18th., No. 1. Charles W. Adams, 32d, M.·. W.·.; H. T. Tomlinson, 32d, Sec.·.

PHILIPPE DE PRINCETEAUX Council of K.·.-h., 30th., No. 1. Henry P. Woodard, 32d., Comm.·.; William Y. Utrode 32d, Rec.·.

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EDGINGTON & HAILEY,
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—AND—
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WRIGHT & McKISICK,
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DIXON & PERCY,
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JOHN S. KERR. J. W. WESTCOTT. GEO. E. STAHL

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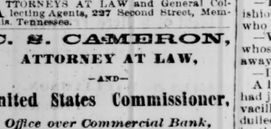

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on the most favorable terms. We are having them manufactured of the most superior iron and thoroughly tested.

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Louisville, June 22, 1867. jy24

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J. & C. MAGUIRE,
Sole Proprietors, St. Louis.
Sold by Druggists and Medicine Dealers everywhere. jy28-daw tf

Architect and Engineer.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he is prepared to devote his whole attention to Designing Plans and Superintending Buildings, with as much energy and attention to his patrons interest as he did for the City's interest while City Engineer.

Office—Hoffman Block, Second and Madison streets. Charges reasonable.

J. H. McCLURE,
Architect and Engineer.

Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust made by Charles B. Flanagan to me recorded in the Register's office of Shelby county, Tennessee, in book No. 57, part 2, page 208 and following, I will, on Saturday, the 28th September, 1867, in front of the County house door of the Law Court of Memphis, in Memphis, Tennessee, on Second street, between Union and Gayoso streets, between the hours of 11 o'clock a.m. and 4 o'clock p.m. of that day, proceed to sell, at auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described lot or parcel of land in the city of Memphis and county of Shelby and State aforesaid, as part of lot No. 371, to-wit: Beginning at the northeast corner of a lot on the south side of Jefferson street known as George Cromwell's 58 feet westwardly from the intersection of Jefferson and Third streets; thence eastwardly with the south side of Jefferson street fifty-eight feet to its intersection with Third street; thence southwardly with the west side of Third street, one hundred and forty-eight and a half feet to an alley; thence westwardly with the north side of said alley one hundred and forty-eight feet six inches to the west side of another alley; thence northwardly with the east side of said alley thirty-six feet to the south boundary line of said Cromwell's lot; thence eastwardly with said Cromwell's southern boundary line 90.5 feet to the south-east corner of said Cromwell's lot; thence northwardly with the east boundary line of said Cromwell's lot one hundred and twelve and a half feet to the beginning.

The title to said property is believed to be perfect, and the equity of redemption is waived, but I convey as a trustee only.

THOMAS LEECH, Trustee.
au28 td

Sheriff's Sale.

UNDER and by virtue of an execution to me directed from the Law Court of Memphis, in a case wherein the M. and A. of Memphis are plaintiffs and A. M. Ferguson is defendant, I will on SATURDAY, the 5th day of October, 1867, between the hours of 10 o'clock a.m. and 4 o'clock p.m., in front of the courthouse door in the city of Memphis, offer and sell to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described real estate, viz: A house and lot situate in city of Memphis, etc., fronting 20 feet on the south side of Real street and running back between parallel lines, and on a line parallel with Delaware street, 125 feet to an alley crossing DeSoto street; said lot begins at a point 152 feet west of DeSoto street, and the house on the same is numbered 155. Levied on as the property of said A. M. Ferguson to satisfy the above mentioned execution in favor of said M. and A. of Memphis.

M. WINTERS, Sheriff, etc.
By J. H. SWAN, D. S.
September 8, 1867. se10 law1w

THE BARGE-MAN OF THE LOIRE

TRANSLATED FOR THE APPEAL FROM THE
FRENCH OF SOUVESTRE.

[CONTINUED FROM LAST SUNDAY.]

—Here, good barge-man, added Meru, making room beside him for the young man.

Andre hastened to take the place, and pledged all the guests, whose gaiety became more and more boisterous. Meru himself had completely forgotten his late anger, and testified for the young man a friendly interest, for which the latter was visibly grateful. He ended by resting his hand familiarly on Andre's shoulder.

—Well! There is no disagreeing with the decision of this beggar of a Prohibe; the good maletote announces the good barge-man, and yours is a fine sample! The Virgin has, as they say, put her little finger in it. It remains to be seen if you are of the right wood, out of which true captains are made! We will know this to-morrow, seeing that my *futreau* is to descend to Nantes with your *charreyonne*. I will not be loaded, but you will be; if you do not remain too far behind, I will say, that notwithstanding your age, you have the right to wear the anchor ear-rings, and better still, to help yourself first from the dish and say grace (1).

—Be sure that I will do my best, father Meru, said Andre, who looked at Entine, as true as I am my mother's son, I have nothing more at heart than the desire to please you.

The old barge-man, who had caught his passing glance, made a jovial face.

—Well and good, my lad, he replied, filling his glass, uncles, you see, are like the helm; they will always be managed.

And seeing that Andre was going to seize the allusion to come to some explanation, perhaps;

—I say no more, he added, only that my good will resembles the river; it is open to all the world. It is to the best navigator to pass ahead. Only, youth bust not and shove off; the captain of the White Flag is a friend to all the gallant boys.

—And all the gallant boys love him like their master, cried Andre in striking his glass against that of Meru; may it be long! Uncle is not the happiest of my life! Should the good God send all His thunders here, He could not take from my contentment.

—Then you will not lose it by the participation of the godchild, observed Leyin, who had approached the window.

—What do you see? asked Andre, whose enraptured eyes could not turn away from Entine.

—Look! replied the fisherman.

A large meagre man, *dirtily clothed*, had just opened the door. He remained, vacillating on the threshold, his eyes dulled by intoxication, seemed to search in the lower room for something. At sight of him the young captain gave a start of surprise.

—May God pardon me! It is my father, he cried.

—Master Jacques! repeated several voices; well, why does he not enter?

—You do not perceive that he has his head to wind, as is his habit? said Francois, with a malicious laugh; your old Jacques, my friend, in your sow is here.

The drunkard made a slip in reeling towards Andre, who had risen, a little ashamed, and whose look met that of Miru.

—Make allowance for him, captain, said he in low tone and in reddening; my father has had troubles, and brandy consoles him too well.

—I have been told it, replied the barge-man with a sort of compassion; but this is the first time I have seen a father make an old man tipsy sadly punished! His hands tremble like the leaves of the birch tree! Look on this, young men, and try to understand that wine is the true beverage for man; at the worst it lays him low but for an hour, whilst excess exterminates without remission.

Then, turning to the father of Andre, and showing him a stool placed against the wall, he added:

—Come, Master Jacques, one more dash of the oar; and you, children, make room; respect to the chief!

The old man succeeded in reaching the stool and sitting down, with the help of Andre, who then tried to learn what could have induced him to quit Saint George, where he lived. Amid many wanderings from the subject, he thought to understand that his father had received a letter which called them both to Nantes on an important affair, and he had come to rejoin him at Chalounce, so as to descend the Loire on his boat. Concerning the nature of this business, Master Jacques refused to explain. He preserved in his drunkenness a certain empire over himself, with which his son had frequently been struck. One might have said that a fixed and powerful will, as inseparable from his nature as the instinct of preservation, guarded always the door of his soul. Often the word which was on the point of escaping from his lips, was arrested suddenly, retained by a prudence which survived every thing, and he took refuge in an obstinate silence. The young barge-man knew too well his habits to persist in useless attempts. As soon as he saw him decided to keep silent, he ceased his questions, and only thought of regaining the *charreyonne*. His two sailors departed in advance in leading Master Jacques, whilst he took leave of Entine and her uncle.

—I must depart to-morrow before day, he said: the ice is above, and the first moderation of the weather, it may all break and move, and then beware of the break up! I am in haste to be sheltered at Nantes with my cargo.

—And I also with my *futreau* and niece, replied Miru gaily; for it is well understood that we are to navigate in company.

—I hope so, Captain, since it is to be the means of gaining your friendship; you, perhaps, recall you said as much?

—And I do not take back my word! replied Miru: yes, yes, it is now we are to know you thoroughly! Watch your boat, Francois will manage miles, and to-morrow, arriving at Nantes, we will know what each of you is worth.

Andre pressed the old barge-man's hand: then took leave of the young girl, kissing her on each cheek according to custom, and told her good-bye with emotion.

—If you were truly decided to follow us, you would only say *au revoir!* said the young girl mischievously.

—Au revoir, then! replied Andre, and pray the Holy Virgin in favor my intention. He regarded for some moments the bark which slowly descended the stream, then the great foaming waters on the strand, and the willows glittering with frost. A slight color mounted to his cheeks: his nostrils swelled as if to inhale the air of the Loire.

—I recognize the place, he murmured; it is now twenty years since I passed here. . . I commanded a large boat. . . . I was but twenty years old. . . but *then* the water was more beautiful, and the birds sang in the trees.

—Master Jacques, then, has been Captain on the Loire? asked one of the barge-men.

—Yes, replied the old man with pensive sadness; those were happy years. . . neither ice nor gravel could stop me. . . my boat obeyed me as the ass obeys the miller.

The barge-man shrugged his shoulders in sneering.

—Ah, well! observe the change, he said; at this moment it is my opinion, Master Jacques, that you would be less embarrassed in leading an ass than a bark.

Jacques raised his head, his eyes flashed.

—Who has said that? he cried. Ah! you think I have forgotten the art? By my soul! we will see.—Hold my jacket, and you, Andre, go push the bottom, it is I who command.

He had taken off his jacket and placed his hands on the handle of the helm, but his son did not appear disposed to cede it.

—Leave it, leave it, my father, he said, his looks fixed on the current; the pass is unsafe, and the sight must be clear.

—Would you turn to the left, my eyes will be open, responded Jacques with impatience.

—Wait, rejoined the young man, you can take the helm when we have doubled the isles.

—And when the boat can govern itself, ironically finished the barge-man who had doubted the ability of the old man.

This last drew himself up; the blood rushed to his face.

—One moment! said the young captain.

—Place for your father! cried master Jacques, who threw him aside with a violent gesture; and taking possession of the oar, communicated abruptly another direction to the barge.

Andre wished to stop him, but the old man would hear nothing. His whole person had undergone a kind of configuration. With his body erect, head thrown back, one foot strongly planted on the gunwale, and his hands bearing on the helm, he had gained such an expression of assurance and command that the young man was stupefied by it. His listless look habitually lost in the vapors of drunkenness, had now a concentrated acuteness. Intent on watching the stream, he seemed to pierce the veil and read to the bottom. After having studied some moments the boiling of the waters, he bent anew more strongly. The barge-men gave a loud cry.

—We are leaving the channel! repeated all voices; see, the barge is going over the beacons.

—Lower the helm, father, or we will run aground, added Andre; to the right! to the right!

—Avoid the right! said Jacques in a loud voice, without noticing the warning of his son.

In fact the large juct (9) razed, on this side, a submerged strand. The astonished barge-men regarded each other.

—May God help me! the beacons have lied then! cried the young captain, who leant over the stream to see better.

. —The beacon remains stationary, and the sands advance, observed Jacques; in my time the course of the barge-man was not marked with willow branches. we knew how to read it in the water! To the left now; avoid the left! Do you not see the water which whirls and the scum which marks the sand-bar? These signs are not of the hand of man; they never deceive.

The barge-men obeyed this time, and their poles removed the boat from the indicated accumulation. The old man continued thus to govern in crossing twenty times the line of beacons, without other guide than the report of the currents. His companions, struck with surprise, looked at him in silence, and executed instantaneously his slightest order. They attained finally the edge of the passage at the extremity of the two isles, and entered the great bed of the Loire, when calls for help came from the *futreau* and caused them to turn their heads.

When Miru had seen the strange manœuvre of Master Jacques, who abandoned the passage traced to throw himself in shallow water, he had mounted on his bench, and for some time had followed him with his eyes without understanding it. The barge-man bearing on their iron poles had asked themselves, with what intention he thus went before danger; but the most astonished of all was Francois, who thought his artifice discovered. Apart from the severe penalties he would incur by the laws of navigation, he knew with what shame it would cover him in the eyes of the whole *marine* of the Loire; and would particularly excite the indignation of his uncle Miru, if he knew the suspected of it. These considerations which had not stopped him, while he thought his secret secure, assailed him all at once, when he feared discovery. Pale and trembling he left the oar to one of the barge-men, and ran to the head of the *futreau* to follow better the audacious navigation of the *charrayonne*, knowing no longer whether he wished its success or its loss. During this time the barge-man who was at the helm continued to guide the *futreau* in the channel marked by the false beacons. Suddenly a shock raised the prow; a grinding of stones was heard, which crushed the keel, and water gushed in the interior, between the forced weatherboards: the boat was aground.

Without presenting serious perils for the crew, the situation was embarrassing. The stream, stronger in this place, flowed rapidly, and carried the *futreau* further on the sands; the barge commenced even to lean over, and it was to be feared that, in this state, she could not long withstand the violence of the water. The first attempts of the barge-men to disengage her were fruitless; it was necessary to demand help of Andre and his crew.

At the first call the young captain understood what had happened, and hastened to rejoin Miru in his skiff. They had just taken the sail of the futreau, which delivered it from the action of the wind, and it had stopped. The young man assisted in stopping the leaks, tied the masts, sheet anchors and oars to ropes which he threw in the river to lighten the barge, then pushing on the bottom with his men, he succeeded, after long efforts, in forcing it over the strand and in launching it again in the channel. He himself then piloted it as he had seen his father do, and led it alongside of his boat, which he entered.

Meru, somewhat humiliated by the aid he had been compelled to accept of him, thanked him briefly, and occupied himself in clearing deck to set sail again, while the *charreyonne* raised the grapnel and continued her course.

The manner in which Master Jacques has just proved his capability, had gained him the entire confidence of Andre; so in taking back the helm he asked modestly some lessons of the old man. This last taught him to know the depth of the bed and the approach of concealed strands by the color of the water and its boiling. Thanks to his instructions Andre could avoid, clear off the beginned channel, double the shallow waters, and every where take the short cuts. His father seemed to have a map of the Loire engraved in the most profound folds of his brain; he knew, to a drop, the volume of waters of each pass according to the season, told the rate of the current, knew the best basins to choose in case of a break up, named the smallest hamlets on the banks. The barge-men were amazed; but Andre showed himself the most surprised of all. Little instructed about what concerned his family, he had but just learned his father had formerly commanded a barge on the Loire. He wished to question him on the past of which he was igaorant; but the animation of Master Jacques had already faded away. He had taken his seat at the stern of the boat, his arms crossed over his breast and his head lowered, and only replied by monosyllables, like a man half asleep. However, when his son asked him what could have caused him to renounce a following which he knew so thoroughly, he appeared to start up as if from sleep; his looks traveled over those who surrounded him with a kind of alarmed wildness: his lips half enclosed and became agitated, but the response expired unarticulated: his head fell forward on his breast, and Andre understood that he ought not to push the interrogation further.

(1) The barge men who conduct a barge out altogether, but it is the Captain who says grace and first helps himself from the dish.

PERSONAL.

At Dry Tortugas Spangler is making coins, and Dr. Mudd is treating yellow fever patients.

Gen. Hancock arrived in Washington Friday night.

Ex-Mayor Withers, of Mobile, has not asked the President to reinstate him.

Ristori opened last night in New York in Medea. She had a magnificent reception.

Gen. Yell, a well known lawyer of Arkansas, is dead.

A Liverpool dispatch of yesterday says the ship Valette, from Oporto to New York, was lost near Madeira. No particulars.

Blind Tom is playing in Philadelphia.

Major Tracey, U. S. A., at Mobile, is dead.

Liszt, pianist, talks of coming to this country.

The Duke of Hamilton is scandalizing Paris by being drunk in the streets.

Oakes Ames is said to be in the New Orleans and Chattanooga railroad enterprise.

Orson Pratt has caved in to Brigham Young, and everything is lovely just now in Mormondom.

Senator Sumner and Representative Samuel Hooper, of Boston, have purchased land in Lenox, Mass., and will build houses next year.

Rev. Richard S. Smith, president of Girard college, has been removed, and is to be succeeded by Prof. W. H. Allen, L.L. D.

Rev. David C. Page, D. D., resigns the rectorship of Christ church, Allegheny City, Pa., on account of old age and failing health.

Livingstone, the forger of a check of Vanderbilt for $75,000, plead guilty Friday. He will be sentenced in October.

Prof. De Mill, of Dalhousie college, Halifax, N. S., is said to be the author of the Dodge Club papers, in *Harper's Monthly*.

Capt. Kirk, the Tennessee Munchausen, has been mustered out of service.

Geo. Hardy, an insurance agent of Brooklyn, has been arrested as a party to the alleged frauds of Collector Collicott.

A rumor prevailed in New York recently that A. T. Stewart, the merchant prince, had died in Paris. Stewart is at present in England.

Tom Taylor is forty-two years old, handsome, and lives in great style at Clapham Junction, four miles from London.

Mr. J. Lothrop Motley's removal has compelled him to abandon his great work, "The Thirty Years' War in Germany."

Mr. E. L. Davenport and Mr. J. W. Wallack commenced a two weeks' engagement at the Chicago opera house last Monday.

No stone marks the grave of James Gates Percival, the poet. He is buried at Hazel Green, Wis.

Mr. Macmillan, the London publisher and proprietor of *Macmillan's Magazine*, has been visiting in New York.

Butler writes a letter to show a radical difference between his own and Mr. Pendleton's ideas upon the national finances.

Gen. Mumford has been appointed a collector of internal revenue for the Richmond district, and gave bond in the sum of $300,000.

A Galveston dispatch says Mrs. Griffin, wife of the late Brevet Maj.-Gen. Griffin, left there on the 16th inst. for New York, well.

Gen. John C. Lee, union candidate for lieutenant-governor of Ohio, was taken seriously ill on Tuesday, and has been compelled to abandon his speaking appointments for the present.

A dispatch from Alexandria reports that Ismael Pacha, viceroy of Egypt, has arrived on his visit to Western Europe, and been received with greatrejoicings.

Lowell Mason, the veteran musical composer, and his wife will celebrate their golden wedding next week, at their summer residence, South Orange, N. J.

Senator Fessenden, of Maine, Internal Revenue Commissioner Rollins, Secretary Stanton and Congressman Hooper, have left for Boston in a revenue cutter for a salt water cruise to Halifax and back.

LATEST
BY TELEGRAPH
Noon Dispatches.

[WESTERN ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORTS.]

NEW YORK, September 21.—A *Times'* special says Gov. Orr has written a letter insurring in this company will get their proportion of profits in Scrip, which will be taken at par value on renewals.

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—IN—
West Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas.

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Mr. N. S. OTIS is associated with me and is hereby empowered to receive applications. Our office is at No. 42 Madi on street, rear room, DeSoto Block, where we will be happy to impart any needed information to those desiring Life Insurance.

jy21 J. H. MCMAHON.

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WM. T. SELBY, : : Secretary.
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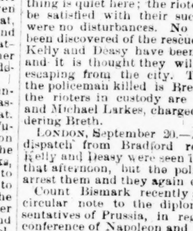

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SUNDAY, : : : : : SEPTEMBER 22, 1867

ALBERT PIKE, EDITOR.
LEON TROUSDALE, ASSOCIATE EDITOR.
St. CLAIR DEARING, NEWS EDITOR.
HARMY SEEK, LOCAL EDITOR.
R. T. ENGLISH, COMMERCIAL, FINANCIAL AND RIVER EDITOR.
JOHN AINSLIE, CASHIER AND BUSINESS MANAGER.

Editorial Rooms—No. 293 MAIN STREET, UP STAIRS OVER GERMAN NATIONAL BANK
Business Office—No. 13 MADISON STREET.

FREE TRADE VS. DUTIES ON IMPORTS.

Opposition to high protective duties, for the benefit of the manufacturers of New England and the Middle States is rapidly developing itself in the shape of public sentiment in the Northwest, and we again find the doctrine of free-trade advocated by leading journals, and likely to become a tenet in the political creed of a new and strong party, advocated by which, and aided by other acceptable doctrines, it will be likely to find support in the South, whenever the South again has a voice in public affairs.

We have heard and read, in our day, much argument and declamation on the subject of tariff and free-trade, in which, after all, it has not seemed to us that the real first principles of the matter were often considered. In all the discussions one great moral consideration has either been wholly overlooked, or little importance attached to it, compared with what it deserves. It will not do to lay human nature out of the question, in arguing the merits of the two systems; and human nature and even human prejudices have, it must be confessed, a great deal to do with human action.

Nobody likes to give or pay on compulsion. It may be a very irrational prejudice; but our ancestors did not like to pay a stamp tax or a duty on tea. They cared nothing about the money, but wanted the privilege of raising it themselves, voluntarily. If we know, when we drink a bottle of wine, or smoke a cigar, that half a dollar of the price we pay for the wine, and two cents of that which we pay for the cigar, goes to support the government that protects us, we say to ourselves, "Well, the government does not *force* us to drink the wine or smoke the cigar; we can let it alone if we will, and then we pay nothing;" and so we drink and smoke, and feel that we have made a voluntary contribution to the treasury, if we think of it all. But if the tax-gatherer comes to us every morning, and demands a half dollar towards supporting the government, we soon come to look upon it as a great outrage. Suppose we admit that, after all, we in the former case only delude ourselves, and that the government *really* says to us, "You shall not drink the wine or turn the cigar into smoke, unless you first pay me half a dollar for the privilege;" which is, to be sure, putting it in a little different light; yet, on reflection, we say, "The Government has to be maintained, that is certain, and we *must* pay our part. What our *true* part is, all the political economists and politicians in the Union could not figure out in ten years; and after all it is a very good Government that tells us if we do not choose to drink the wine, we need not pay the half-dollar;" and so we drink.

In every country a certain proportion of the citizens must serve in the army and navy, and those who do not must pay to maintain them. Thousands will cheerfully volunteer and enlist, who would look upon the Government as an enemy and tyrant if it impressed them, and so *forced* them to serve. Is this feeling call it prejudice if you will, of little worth? Why, it is the very basis and deepest foundation-stone of manly independence and public liberty.

Tell a young man that he must and shall marry a particular person, and he forthwith sets about hating her. If he had been let alone, or opposed, most likely he would incontinently have become enamored of her.

Try to *force* one to acquire the habit of using tobacco. He will die first. Prohibit it, and see what he will do.

You see this repugnance to coercion and compulsion, this perverseness, which leads them to long to do that which is prohibited, even in children. To sternly forbid the wine cup to the young, makes more drunkards than leaving them to touch it or not as they choose. To force children to church makes four out of five detest it and weary of the Sabbath.

"God implanted these impulses in the human heart for wise and good purposes. The maxim, "Resistance to tyrants is obedience to God," is but one development of them.

So, too, He permits us to enjoy scarcely a pleasure without—annexing, as its condition, submission to something that is necessary, but disagreeable and repugnant to us. So it is, that men and women are led to rear and maintain children, and slave and toil for them, that the human race may be perpetuated. So he who would be honored for deeds of lofty heroism must incur danger, front difficulties, undergo hardships, and imperil his life. So curiosity and the gratification of the intellect, and the desire to slake at perennial fountains the burning thirst for knowledge, lead men to explore deserts, wander like spectres among northern icebergs, and encounter fever and pestilence in African forests and wildernesses. And so even the ignoble avidity for gold, and the greed for the sensual luxuries to which its possession ministers, persuade to the toil by land and sea which build up cities, peoples continents, and makes nations mighty by commerce.

And therefore it is that a tariff which makes contribution to the support of a government that preserves peace abroad and order at home, and leads the country rapidly onward in its unexampled career of prosperity and glory, the condition of the satisfaction of an appetite, of the possession of a luxury, of the indulgence of vanity or ostentation, is a wise system, because it imitates the law of Providence, and leads men to do cheerfully, and almost always unconsciously, what it would be ungracious and distasteful at least to compel by coercion.

To be sure, this is not the way in which statesmen ordinarily look at the subject. So much the greater pity for the statesmen. It only proves that they habitually neglect to take into account the most potent springs that govern the mechanism of human action. An intellect or a prejudice is many times stronger than reason or logic; and the statesman who does not take them into account is in state craft what a quack and charlatan is in medicine. Men's prejudices, passions, and instincts have a pecuniary value, if we could but find a means to weigh and estimate it. As long as the world lasts men will fight, if need be, for the privilege of doing things of their own violation and not by compulsion, and even for the privilege of self-delusion in that respect. After all it is only to regard the *country* as a great Empire, and the duty as its *profit*.

No known system of taxation is equal. Every one is unequal *in itself*, because there is no possible way of ascertaining the exact amount of a man's interest in the government, and taxing him accordingly. It is quite impossible to weigh and set a cash value on the benefits of government; and it is entirely evident that one who has little or no taxable property may receive a far greater share of those benefits, not only morally and intellectually, but even pecuniarily, than one who has a large estate. Then, again, if the only rule is to be, the amount of the means or property, or estate of each, education, intellect, capacity, opportunity, are as much means, property, estate, as land and negroes; so also are sobriety and industry; and why not tax them, as well as that they produce? Very often the tax on property is a *penalty* imposed on industry and exemption from taxation a premium for idleness and want of public spirit.

And every system is also unequal, because only a very small proportion of the expenditures of every government is for purposes and objects in which all have an equal interest; and no part is for those in which each has an interest proportioned to the property of each. No matter how you raise a revenue you cannot proportion each man's share to his share of the benefits resulting from it disbursement. The All-wise Deity cannot so distribute His rain and sunshine, the winds and the running waters, that all men shall reap equal benefits from either. The system He has adopted is no doubt the wisest and best, as a whole; but the sunshine that ripens one crop destroys another by drought; the rain that makes green the corn of another, rots the cotton of a second, rusts the wheat of a third, and overflows the land of a fourth.

Even the limited revenue of a little town cannot be equally raised or equally distributed. Any *general* system *must* operate unequally and unfairly on many individuals; and it may be doubted whether *any* system of direct taxation would not be more unfair and unequal than the most imperfect system of imposts. We cannot determine the affirmative or negative of that by any argument *a priori*. All arguments in that direction, on either side, omit many *known* elements, and there are many elements that cannot be known at all.

The *disbursement* of revenue must always, of necessity, be in one sense unequal, like the distribution of rain and sunshine. All the wit of the whole human race could not devise a plan to make it otherwise. No one will deny that, in distributing the revenue there ought to be no glaring and persistent partiality shown to one section of the Union and no equally glaring and persistent injustice done another. But, in the first place, perhaps the true rule is, that the *beliefs* resulting to the different sections and States from the disbursement ought to be equal; and it is manifest that this might be the case while the *amounts* disbursed in each were very *unequal*; and consequently equality or inequality of benefits is by no means certainly to be established by tabular statements of amounts received and expended.

Indeed, to expend equal amounts proportionally in each section and State might operate a very *unequal* distribution of benefits, for many reasons that may be easily found on reflection, and among them for this—that money expended in one State may really and ultimately benefit the people of that State no more, and even less, than the people of an adjoining or even remote one. It would take a good many commissions to determine who were benefitted, and in what proportions, by the improvement of a harbor, the erection of a light-house, the building of a custom-house, or the clearing out of a river. That would be as difficult as to ascertain the parties benefitted by the rain that falls on the Alleghanies. A great deal of money is both annually and occasionally paid the Indians on the frontier of Arkansas, but the people of that State have found that much of the benefit of it results to them, and those benefits flow off with the money in different channels to persons in New Orleans, Philadelphia, New York, and elsewhere.

If the rule of equality were, that each of the two great sections ought to have expended within its borders an amount proportioned to the amount collected there, New York, by the same rule, would claim the lion's share, and each State, county, city, town and individual could prefer the same claim. If an individual were to erect a marble palace, at a cost of millions, on some remote prairie in Texas, and, under a system of direct taxation, pay into the Federal treasury a sum equal to that paid by half the other citizens of the State; or if he were, under the present system, to vie with LUCULLUS in the consumption of duty-paying luxuries, we do not see how there being no necessity for governmental expenditure in his neighborhood, he could, under either system, get back his fair share in the shape of benefits.

It seems to us that the only practically just rule as to the disbursement of the revenue, is this: that they should only be expended for the general benefit of the nation, of the country at large, in preparing it to maintain its honor at every point, and protect its citizens everywhere in peace or war; in opening the great highways of national commerce, and in carrying out the other great objects for which the Union was formed: and in doing this, of course, the welfare, safety, and interest of each State and section, considered as parts of the whole, should be provided for and protected. This by no means requires equal disbursements in each State or section, but rather forbids it. On the contrary, the cardinal rule by which to determine the rank of each claim for appropriation must needs be its national importance—its importance and value to the nation at large, the consequence that may result to the nation at large from neglect of it. A great work of defence at New York, enabling us to repel the first attack of an enemy and shatter his forces, might be as important to any other State as to the Empire State; an improvement at the mouth of the Mississippi, by deepening its channel, as important to Missouri, Iowa, or Wisconsin, as to Louisiana.

We do not say that this rule has been steadily kept in view. On the contrary, we imagine the true rule has rather been thought to be, for each State to get, if it could, a proportional share of the money. We are only thinking of the erroneous way in which the subject has been looked at. Those who have dealt with this topic have, perhaps, come to correct conclusions. We only say, that if they have, it was accidental. Certainly their *system* was not correct. When we are told what sums of moneys were received in a particular year at the several ports of entry, we are in no manner informed whence and from whom those sums came; and when long rows of figures have informed us at what points the different items of expediture were paid out, we as little know who reaped even the immediate benefits of those disbursements. When a dark cloud settles on a peak of the Alleghany or the Cordilleras, prepared to pour down its torrents there, do we know from what remote and various seas, marshes, plains, prairies, and rivers, its particles arose by evaporation? And when its rains, gathered from the broad surfaces of a whole continent and two oceans, fall on the aged shoulders of the mountains, what human wit can tell us what men and what lands, in what proportions, shall share the benefits of those rains?

As impossible is it to tell who reap, and in what proportions, the benefits of the moneys expended in erecting the custom-house at New Orleans and the fortifications at Newport. Part of the former goes to Massachusetts for granite, to Maine for lumber, to Pennsylvania for iron; part to Ireland, remittances by the emigrant to the glad relatives *at home*; part to Ohio and Kentucky for bacon. Here, there, everywhere, it flows. So of the moneys expended in the North. Part pays for the bread-stuffs and meat of the Northwest; part goes to the planter of the South for his cotton. The horse-drover from Missouri and the stock-farmer of Texas each claims his share of those disbursed in South Carolina and Louisiana. It is not where the money is paid, nor always to whom, that determines who share the benefit of the disbursement. Not the mountains on whose rough sides and rocky shoulders the great rains fall, but the plains far below, the States along whose smiling borders the great rain-swelled rivers roll, the broad alluvians close to the remote ocean, a whole zone's distance from the mountains, receive and reap the benefit of the rains. And even the countries in which Providence has placed the most precious of metals, where it is dug up and washed out, are often, if not generally, the least benefitted by it.

It is a favorite argument with the advocates of direct taxation, that by their system a wealthy capitalist, ASTOR, for example, would be made to pay in proportion to his wealth, while in the way of duties he pays no more than a Southern planter of moderate estate. But that is a mistake, because the great mass of Northern wealth is invested in visible property, as lands, houses, and ships; and so every capitalist employs many laborers and mechanics, and pays in the way of increase in wages his share of so much of the duties as is incorporated with the price of the articles they consume. The carpenter and mason, when duty or any other cause make articles of consumption dear, soon manages to make his employer, the capitalist, pay the increase.

Nor do we know that the amount of a man's wealth should determine the proportion which he shall bear of the expenditures of government. That, we think, would be merely an arbitrary principle. We do not know that our interest in the government, if it even be regarded as merely a peace-and-order preserving machine, is proportioned to our *property* alone. That government may, as such a machine, benefit us, with our wife and children and our industry and intellect for all our fortune, as much as it benefits ASTOR. We should not like to have our interest in the government measured by our wealth. If it were, the weight of our *vote* ought to be measured by the same rule. Perhaps the government is, in that point of view, worth *more* to the poor man than to the rich. Certainly the *sons* of poor men reap greater advantages from free institutions than the sons of the rich. If the preservation and protection of *property* were the only purpose, object, and end function of government, the only thing for which it expended money, then it would be right for those whose property it protected to bear those expenses, each in proportion to his property. But the Government has other and much higher functions, among which are the perpetuation of liberty, and the protection of life; and our liberty and life are worth as much as Mr. ASTOR'S, and perhaps more, we being the judge of that.

Then, again, the large mass of the expenditures of the government are for objects in which he has no more special interest than we have. He is not particularly and personally interested, certainly not at all in any proportion to his wealth, in the improvement of the navigation of western lakes and rivers, the building of custom-houses and light-houses all over the Union, the support of the courts of justice, the expenditures in the Territories, wars with foreign nations, Indian wars in Oregon and Texas, and a thousand other modes in which the public money is expended.

THE CONSTITUTION.

The following interesting dispatch we find copied into the New York *Tribune*:

A Washington dispatch to the Boston *Post* says:

The president's late proclamations having given rise to much speculation as to their purpose and practical bearing upon the country, it may be interesting to know what the author himself thinks and says regarding them. In a social conversation to-day, I ventured to inquire of his excellency his views of the proclamation declaring the supremacy of the constitution, and his special object in publishing the same. I admitted that the purpose was patent on the face of the document, but that many persons were disposed to believe it had been heralded its practical bearing. He replied that there were now two parties in the country—one acting within constitutional limits, the other openly professing to act outside of the constitution. He considered it to call to all the attention of each and every officer and employee of the government to this fact that he might clearly understand his duty, and understanding, perform it. Our constitution, he said, was the citadel of our freedom, the wall which environs and protects it, and the function of government, the only thing for which it expended money, then it would be right for those whose property it protected to bear those expenses, each in proportion to his property. But the Government has other and much higher functions, among which are the perpetuation of liberty, and the protection of life; and our liberty and life are worth as much as Mr. ASTOR'S, and perhaps more, we being the judge of that.

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The president's late proclamations having given rise to much speculation as to their purpose and practical bearing upon the country, it may be interesting to know what the author himself thinks and says regarding them. In a social conversation to-day, I ventured to inquire of his excellency his views of the proclamation declaring the supremacy of the constitution, and his special object in publishing the same. I admitted that the purpose was patent on the face of the document, but that many persons were disposed to believe it had been heralded its practical bearing. He replied that there were now two parties in the country—one acting within constitutional limits, the other openly professing to act outside of the constitution. He considered it to call to all the attention of each and every officer and employee of the government to this fact that he might clearly understand his duty, and understanding, perform it. Our constitution, he said, was the citadel of our freedom, the wall which environs and protects it, and the function of government, the only thing for which it expended money, then it would have felt like the mariner, in a dangerous and unknown sea, without compass or rudder or North star. Yet there is now a party in the country which openly professes, like Mr. THADDEUS STEVENS and his followers, to be acting "outside of the Constitution."

By what chart are they guided, or are they drifting about under uncertain stars and in unknown latitudes, seeking a haven, without any reckoning or calculations? Evidently so. They have repudiated the chart by which the ship of State has hitherto been navigated. They have adopted the calculations of wild and reckless adventurers, who are playing for their own interest. They have thrown overboard the regularly commissioned officers and taken up with the pirates of the sea.

A Republic without a Constitution! What an anomaly! What a contradiction! What an anarchy! Can society be firm in its foundations upon such a basis? Can finance and business hope for stability and confidence on such conditions? Can right look for enforcement? Can weakness calculate for protection? Can honesty expect to be sustained? Can industry seek its reward? Can refinement expect to advance? Can art hope to be cultivated? Can science count upon its success? Can any man trust to get his own? We leave these questions to be answered by the common sense of the reader. And yet this is what Radicalism aims at. They do not all have the honesty to avow it, like THADDEUS STEVENS. Yet it is all the same. The acts of all are alike. The Constitution is spit upon by all of them. Is not an absolute Despotism preferable to such a condition? Not that we advocate a Despotism: nor do we wish the advocates of an unconstitutional Government to so flatter themselves. We advocate a return to the Constitution which they have repudiated. We claim that they are endeavoring to drive the people to despotism, in very despair, and we scorn the suggestion, coming from them, that they may be the despots. But despotism is better than anarchy, whenever you can secure a liberal and enlightened despot. Those who now rule are not liberal and enlightened or generous, and therefore, *we would prefer to take our chances in the most violent storm at sea, without chart or compass, to being governed absolutely by them.*

But what we advocate, and what we wish to see the people rise up and demand, is a return to the Constitutional Government of our fathers. If they will do this, they can have peace; they can have prosperity; they can have a sound business; they can have thriving cities and towns; they can have a remunerative agriculture; they can have flourishing manufactures; they can have law and order; they can have protection of life, liberty and property; they can have progress; they can have happiness for themselves and a prospect of future security and protection for their posterity. Are not these objects worth contending for? Are the people so debased and demoralized that they cannot arouse themselves from their lethargy and demand that these great purposes shall be insured. Every consideration that can appeal to men involves them to act together, to secure these ends. Honor, interest, security, the welfare of themselves and their children alike, command them to act together. Without these guarantees, neither property, nor life, nor liberty, nor peace can for one day be counted on. The Constitution is their compass and chart, their anchor and stronghold, in the sea of difficulties by which they are surrounded. Without it they are cast upon a stormy and starless sea, and they may drift at any moment revolution, anarchy or despotism, which may deprive the wealthiest and the most honorable of the commonest rights of manhood. We beseech our countrymen to pause and reflect upon the condition of affairs, and to give some portion of their time to affairs which so much concern them all. Let them choose between the Constitution on the one side, or anarchy and despotism on the other.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—The New York *Tribune* has opened a business and editorial office in Philadelphia.

—The western telegraph reporters are opposed to telegraph monopolies.

—There have been nearly a hundred deaths from cholera in St. Louis during the past two weeks.

—The Greek government has been vainly trying for some time to purchase from our government two iron-clad vessels.

—The tobacco shipped from Richmond, Va., in August, paid a revenue tax of $25,513. The whisky tax in the same period was $26,007.

—There were one hundred and two deaths in New Orleans during the twenty-four hours ending on the morning of the 18th inst.

—The masonry work on the railroad bridge at Quincy, across the Mississippi river, commenced Saturday.

—The editor of the Lynchburg *Republican* has a rich golden summer pippin weighing a pound and ten ounces.

—Scouts from the Indian country say the Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Comanches, and Kiowas have consolidated, and are now on the war path. Two thousand of them are encamped within thirty miles of Fort Dodge.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

Night Dispatches.

[WESTERN ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORTS.]

LOUISVILLE, September 21.—The river is falling with twenty-seven inches in the canal. Weather cool.

NEW ORLEANS, September 21.—The interments from yellow fever, up to six o'clock this morning, were 64. The *Picayune* of to-day says the disease is wider spread, and the number of cases much greater, than during the epidemic of 1853, but owing to the milder type of disease, the mortality is comparatively small.

NEW YORK, September 21.—The colored organizations in this state are making preparations for a convention to be held its practical bearing. He replied that there were now two parties in the country—one acting within constitutional limits, the other openly professing to act outside of the constitution, and his special object in publishing the same. I admitted that the purpose was patent on the face of the document, but that many persons were disposed to believe it had been heralded

ANNOUNCEMENT.

PLEASE announce my name as a candidate for the office of County Register for Shelby county, at the ensuing March election.
se7 te* J. W. KING.

WE are authorized to announce AMOS R. CURLIS as a candidate for Sheriff of Shelby county at the ensuing March Election in 1868.
Memphis, July 31, 1867. au1 te*

BOARDING.

BOARDING—
A room, furnished or unfurnished, can be had with board at No. 101 Adams street.
A few day boarders wanted. se17

BOARDING—
A few single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, can be accommodated with good board and airy rooms at No. 396 Main. Also, day boarders wanted. Terms moderate.
se14 1m

BOARDING—
Two or three small families can have board, with comfortable rooms, near the terminus of the Poplar street railway.
For particulars apply at the
se11 LEDGER OFFICE.

BOARDING—
Families or single gentlemen can obtain board and good rooms; also day boarders can be accommodated at 304 second street, between Gayoso and Beal. se20 1f

WANTS.

WANTED—
A thoroughly practical Millright and Machinist of twenty years experience, desires a situation. Competent to take charge of the erection of all kinds Machinery, Engines, Flour and Saw Mills. Can furnish Drawings and Specifications. Best of reference given. Will prefer to go South. Address MILLWRIGHT, Appeal office. se17 1w

WANTED.

A SITUATION, at a moderate salary, by an experienced BOOK-KEEPER. Address A. L., look-box 89.

WANTED—
AGENTS—To introduce our new patent STAR SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Price $25. It uses two threads, and makes the genuine LOCK STITCH. All other low priced machines make the CHAIN STITCH. Each agent furnished with a copy of Letters Patent. Exclusive territory given. Send for circulars.
M. M. BEACH & CO.
jy7 3m 294 Second st., Memphis, Tenn.

WANTED—THE PATENT
AURORA OIL.

We want men everywhere to study their own INTEREST. The right to manufacture and sell the Patent Aurora Oil in a single county will make more money to the purchaser in three months than the largest farm in your State will make in a whole year. The Aurora Oil actually costs less than one-half the price of Coal Oil, and the illuminating power of the Aurora Oil is as much superior to the Coal Oil as the Coal Oil is to a tallow candle, and is no more expensive than a tallow candle. And the Lamp that will burn Coal Oil will burn the Aurora Oil. It does not smoke the chimney—it does not smell—it will not grease or stain the finest linen—not even white cloth. The material is manufactured in Ireland, and one man can make seventy-five barrels per day. No machinery required. We will pay your fare from any part of the city of Memphis and bills while here, if we cannot prove all, and even more, than we have stated. A single county is a small fortune to the man of enterprise, and the right to a State is untold wrath.
For further information, call on or address
M. C. Dewitt & Co.,
24 Madison street, corner Main,
jy19 Memphis, Tenn.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—
Mrs. E. M. Dawson's former residence, at the head of Adams street. Apply at No. 13 Court street—up-stairs. se21 1w*

TO RENT—
Two large and splendid Halls at No. 221 Second street, in Adams Block, suitable for literary associations, balls, private parties, clubs, lectures, fairs, etc. Will be rented reasonably. Inquire of M. HILL, Main street, Webster block; or Mrs. Liese, on the premises, from 7 to 10 o'clock p m. se21

TO RENT—
A great opening is now offered to parties who may desire to embark in the Produce Business. The large four-story brick building, No 206 Front street, is now for rent. There is a large cellar, and some 40 or 50 rooms in the building suitable for offices and sleeping apartments. For particulars apply to Bartlett, Gould & Blakemore, or to D. Jameson, through Post-office. se19

FOR RENT—
That large and commodious Warehouse, corner of Fourth and Jefferson streets.
Apply to E. M. APPERSON & CO.,
se8 1m 238½ Front street.

FOR RENT—
TWO OFFICES, formerly occupied by the Memphis and Charleston Consolidators, No. 17 Madison street. Inquire at Police office, 45½ Madison street.
Memphis, June 10, 1867. je11 tf

FOR RENT—
STORES and OFFICES in Bethell's New Building, on the corner of Main and South Court streets. Apply in the building to P. C. BETHELL, or S. F. WALKER, JR., in rooms No 1 and 2. my22 tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—
One of the most complete Plug Tobacco Factories in the West—located in Louisville—now in full operation and doing a large Eastern and Western business. The proprietor wishing to retire to the country will take in exchange a well improved farm, or a body of rich land, in Tennessee, Mississippi or Arkansas, or give time will approved security or references.
Address P. O. Drawer 21, Louisville, Ky.
se8 6t

FOR SALE—
One 12-Horse Stationary Engine and Boiler, nearly new, for sale cheap.
LUNN & MALLON,
se3 294 Main street.

FOR SALE—
A good Second-hand BUGGY and HARNESS (little used) will be sold cheap. Apply to Taylor, Gay & Rutland, 304 Front street, or
au21 W. S. HUTCH'NS, Monroe street.

Piano for Sale.

A FINE KNABE PIANO, 7-octave, nearly new, cost over $500, for sale at a bargain. Part cash and part time. Apply to N. E. Appeal office. au8 tf

Land For Sale.

AN undivided one-half interest in 50,000 acres of Red River land, in Lafayette and Sevier counties, Arkansas.
This interest, the title to which is perfect, will be sold at a low figure, for unincumbered cash and the remainder at one and two years, without interest.
Also, 3200 acres of magnificent Arkansas river bottom land, above all overflow and the finest body of land in the state, in Lafayette county, Arkansas.
These lands will be sold together or in parcels, for cash.
Apply to PRIDE & ADAMS,
mh5-tf Attorneys at Law, 260 Main street, Memphis

NOTICES.

Notice.

I HEREBY forewarn the public not to trade for an acceptance, dated Hot Springs, Ark., Sept. 1st 12, 1867, at ten (10) days' sight, for one hundred and sixty dollars ($160) to my order. W. D. Sanger. Also, a note, same date, at sixty days (60), in favor of Geo. W. Lawrance, for two hundred and forty-nine dollars ($249), which I am forced to give the same which I did under protest, there being no consideration for them.
se13 1w EDWARD LOVINGOOD.

NOTICE.

I WILL pay no bills contracted by any one for and on account of the Steamer CASTILE without my written order.
WM. C. HARDWICK,
se21 2w Captain and Owner.

NOTICE.

AT the October term, 1867, of the County Court of Shelby county, Tenn., I will apply for letters of administration on the estate of J. M. Ferrell, deceased.
se19 law3w JOHN HALLUM.

Notice.

MRS. M. J. BROWN, widow of Jessey F. Brown, deceased, will apply to the County Court of Shelby county and State of Tennessee, at the October term, for dower out of the estate of said deceased. This Sept. 4, 1867.
se5 law3w JNO. LOAGUE, Clerk.

NOTICE.

THE creditors of the estate of James C. Wilson are hereby notified that I have succeeded to the estate. The creditors will file their claims within six months from date of this notice, or their claims will be filed forever devoid in court.
se11 30d* A. H. BROWN, Adm'r

Notice.

THE undersigned, widow and relict of Aaron T. Jackson, deceased, will apply to the County Court of Shelby county, Tenn., at the October term, 1867, for the appointment of commissioners to set apart to her, dower in the real estate belonging to the estate of her deceased husband.
MARGARET W. JACKSON.
Hallum & Washington, Attorneys.
September 7, 18 7. se8 law4w*

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all whom it may concern that at the November term of the County Court of Shelby county, Tenn., we will make application at that time for an order to settle the estate of J. F. Hooker, deceased.
A. S. HOOKER, Exec'x.
S. A. HOOKER, Exec'r.
Hallum & Washington, Attorneys.
se7 law4w

Notice.

I WILL, sell my lower Plantation in Tunica county, or exchange it for other good property, or lease it for the next year or for a series of years. It is one of the highest and best in cultivation, about 40 miles below Memphis.
jy19 1f A. WRIGHT.

DAYDWELL & ANDERSON,

MARBLE WORKS

No. 59 Union Street,

Between Second and Third.

ALFRED T. LACEY, R. L. McGHEE.

LACEY & McGHEE.

222 Front Street, Memphis,

COTTON FACTORS,

Commission Merchants,

DEALERS IN

Groceries and Plantation Supplies.

KEEP constantly on hand a large stock of Bagging, Rope and Iron Ties, Groceries and Plantation Supplies.
se13 1m

W. H. SELDEN, J. WILLIAMS, JR., S. V. VINCE,
Virginia. Memphis. Virginia.

SELDEN, WILLIAMS & CO.,

LUMBER DEALERS, 174 Madison street, on the bayou. A full assortment of Lumber, Lath and Shingles, etc., always on hand. apl3

Cash Paid for Wheat and Corn.

I WILL pay the highest market price for Wheat and Corn, at my mill, on Second street, corner of Jackson.
au27 WM. BENJEY.

MEMPHIS APPEAL

Office---No. 13 Madison Street.

CITY MATTERS.

SUNDAY, : : : : : SEPTEMBER 22, 1867

Memphis and Ohio Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Mail Express	8:00 p.m.	1:30 p.m.
Express	10:45 a.m.	4:30 p.m.

SAM. B. JONES, Gen'l Sup't.

Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART
Express	10:55 p.m.	8:40 a.m.
Mail	1:40 p.m.	6:10 p.m.
Somerville Accommod'tn, except Sundays	7:45 a.m.	3:40 p.m.

Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
New Orleans Express, daily,	8:45 a.m.	10:30 a.m.
Mail, "	8:45 p.m.	6:00 p.m.
Freight, daily (except Sunday)	3:45 p.m.	4:30 a.m.
To commence Wednesday, Jun 19th		

A. S. LIVERMORE, Gen'l Supt.
C. P. OAKLEY, Gen. Ticket Agt. my4

CLOSING OF MAILS.

Until further notice the Mails will close as follows:

For Cairo, Chicago, St. Louis, Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Albany, New York, Baltimore, and all cities north and west, at 8:15 p.m.

For Chattanooga, Richmond, Washington, Augusta, Columbus, Ga., Montgomery, Mobile, Ala., New York, Nashville, and all cities south and east, at 5:30 p.m.

For New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Jackson, Miss., Vicksburg, Natchez, and all cities south, at 4 p.m.

All Stations on Mississippi and Tennessee, Southern, New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern railroads at 5:30 p.m.

All Stations on Memphis and Louisville and Transfer railroads at 5 p.m.

All Stations on Memphis and Charleston, Mississippi Central, Mobile and Ohio, Nashville and Decatur, Nashville and Chattanooga and East Tennessee railroads at 5 p.m.

For Little Rock, Pine Bluff and all Landings on Arkansas and White rivers, (semi-weekly), Tuesdays and Saturdays.

Mississippi river—south, (semi-weekly), Tuesdays and Saturdays.

Mississippi river—north, (semi-weekly), Mondays and Fridays.

R. C. GIST, Postmaster Memphis.

FIVE CENTS.

We request that our patrons will not pay the newsboys more than five cents a copy for the APPEAL. It is sold over the counter at that price, and we allow the newsboys a sufficient margin to make a handsome profit by selling the papers at five cents per copy.

TO THE PATRONS OF THE APPEAL. Subscribers are requested to report any irregularities in the delivery of the APPEAL at the counting room. Carriers will be furnished weekly with certificates authorizing them to collect subscriptions.
ED. MANSFORD,
Supt. of Circulation.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CALVARY CHURCH.—Services morning and evening, at the usual hours, by Rev. R. A. Simpson.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—There will be preaching at the First Baptist church, on Second street, between Washington and Adams, to-day, at the usual hours (11 o'clock a. m., and 7½ p.m.), by the pastor, Mr. Miller.

ELDER T. W. CASKEY will preach at the Linden street Christian church to-day at 11 a.m. and 8 p.m.

SERVICES at Grace church to-day at 11 a.m. and 8 p.m., by the rector, Rev. B. F. Brooke, A. M. Sunday-school at 9 a.m.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, COURT STREET.—Preaching to-day in this church by the pastor, Rev. Dr. Davis.

TELEGRAMS remaining at telegraph office Sunday, September 22d: Jno. M. Wilfang, W. H. Cherry, Jno. E. Phillips, W. C. Morris, M. Wolf, Isaac Seffarans, J. L. Meigs, Col. L. C. Haynes, M. L. Cramsey, M. Thomson, W. C. Myrtle, Robt. Wade.

BETTER THAN GOOD.—The beverages dispensed at the Capitol saloon, whisky chute, by our old friend Geo. Miller, are better than good. He pays particular attention to his bar, and gentlemen visiting his house can always rely upon receiving good attendance and the finest mixtures to be found in the city.

A GUN THIEF.—A negro, who rejoices in the name of Sam. Budgett, was arrested yesterday, charged with stealing two shotguns and two dozen chickens, the property of Mr. Wm. M. Cox, of Chelsea. The accused was brought before Mr. Justice Miller and committed to prison, there to await an examination on Monday.

INQUEST.—Mr. Coroner Cotton held an inquest yesterday on the body of John Galvin, who was killed on Saturday on the Memphis and Charleston railroad. The jury returned a verdict finding "that the deceased came to his death by being run over by a railroad train on the Memphis and Charleston road accidentally."

GOING IT.—It is a fact worth knowing that the Great Western Dispatch and Cotton express line transports freight from this point to New York in seven days, sure. The gentlemanly agent in Memphis, Mr. Enoch Taylor, has an office at 304 Front street, and will furnish all necessary information in the premises. Known and well known among our business men as being perfectly reliable in every particular. Any contracts made by him will be faithfully executed.

HALF WAY HOUSE.—Raleigh and its Springs has for some time past attracted many visitors, who have been alike benefitted by the pleasant ride and the medicinal waters. The want of a half way house has long been felt; now that want has been supplied, Messrs. Ryan and Van Voast having opened one four miles from town, which will compare favorably with any in the state. Fine liquors, good attendance and gentlemanly treatment will always be received from these gentlemen by their guests.

"PRO ADAMITE."—It seems some of the brethren have been getting after Dr. Jones, in regard to a certain rather "advanced view" he holds in reference to the creation periods in this world's history; and on Tuesday night at the Tabernacle, at 7½ o'clock, the doctor proposes to vindicate his position from these various assaults in a lecture of an hour and a half, "the world and the rest of mankind," including, especially, those who charge the "heresy," are cordially invited to be present upon that occasion.

TO BE PLAYED.—Notwithstanding the disappointment experienced by our ball players, both cricket and base, in the non arrival of the clubs from New Orleans, we are informed that a game will be played on Monday between the Chelsea and the St. George's clubs, the wickets to be pitched at one o'clock, and sides to be chosen on the field. Any persons desiring to witness this truly manly English game will then have an opportunity of doing so.

TOURNAMENT AT BOLIVAR.—A grand tournament is to come off at Bolivar on the 11th and 12th of next month. The various committees to whom the matter has been entrusted, are working faithfully and will certainly carry the tournament to a successful completion. The prizes are valuable and the proceeds will be given to the destitute confederate orphans children. The charitable object for which the tournament is gotten up should move the hearts of all charitably disposed persons.

AN OLD RESIDENT.—We were pleased to receive, a day or two since, a visit from the venerable Andrew Stewart, of this county, one of our oldest magistrates, and father-in-law of our old friend, Maj. M. D. and W. L. Stewart. Mr. Stewart, although about eighty years of age, still displays the vigor of almost early manhood. He has been a constant subscriber of the APPEAL since the publication of the APPEAL, and we rejoice to follow in the footsteps of the lamented "Dill," in putting him on our free list for life. Long may our venerable friend live to read our paper.

MATRIMONIAL.—The matrimonial market during the past week has been extremely dull. Mr. Logue complains that parties do not seem willing to pair. Thirteen certificates were returned, showing that the following parties had entered into the hymenial bonds: Madison Barr and Lizzie Harris, 29th August; John W. Alexander and Mollie S. Herring, 3d September; James Hood and Alice Phipps, 21st August; E. H. Leidy and Mrs. Annie P. Childs, 17th September; James Price and Lou Allen, 10th September; James Coleman and Callis Ann Jessee, 18th August; W. J. Duvall and Bettie R. Brown, 12th September; D. A. Hamil and Mary F. Troyer, 16th July; Essie Cage and Jane Black, 14th September; Reginald Christopher and Ella Kane, 11th September; Walker Wood and Susan Norment, 11th September; H. Windler and Caroline Walker, 10th September; V. Smith and Mollie J. Douglass, 28th August.

MISINFORMED.—The following letter explains itself. Our correspondent was wrongly informed in regard to this matter. We cheerfully make this correction:

HOLLY SPRINGS, MISS., Sept. 20, 1867.

Editors Memphis Appeal:

Your correspondent "Pickles," writing from Chulahoma, in this county, under date of Sept. 10th, says:

"Among the prominent men of this county who are favoring the convention project, we hear of such good and patriotic men as Gen. Featherston, Col. Tom. Harris, Hon. Jno. W. C. Watson, Maj. Upshaw, and Maj. Kinloch Falconer."

The writer has been misinformed in regard to my position, and I request you to correct the error.

I am not now, have never been, and, with the lights before me, never expect to be, in favor of "the convention project." From the first, my opinion has been that our honor and interests require from us an unqualified and emphatic rejection of the reconstruction schemes.

Yours truly,
KINLOCH FALCONER.

ELECTION FOR MAGISTRATES YESTERDAY.

A SMALL VOTE CAST.

Walton and Griffith Elected.

The election of magistrates held yesterday to fill vacancies in the 13th and 14th civil districts did not excite much interest. The polls were as quiet as a country village on a Sabbath morn. The vote in the 13th district stood as follows:

FOR MAGISTRATE.

W. S. Walton	75
W. A. Dooley	58

FOR CONSTABLE.

J. S. Bailey	74

In the 14th district the candidates for magisterial honors were more numerous, and more interest was felt than in the other district. The friends of Messrs. Griffith and Norton worked hard, but as the result shows the former was successful by a large majority, the vote standing as follows:

H. M. Griffith	207
John Norton	154
J. S. Black	21
R. F. Boone	18
B. F. Smith	16
J. D. Wimberly	8

Now that the parties are elected, the question arises whether they will get their commissions or not. An elected for justices of the peace took place some months since, when the lamented W. R. Smith, Messrs. Swan and others, were elected by the people; but up to this good hour they are powerless to exercise the functions of their office. In such a state of things, elections for civil officers nowa-days seems to be little less than a farce. Truly, we are a patient people, in more respects than one.

SOME CLUE.—Some slight clue has been got by the police as to the perpetrators of the robbery committed at the jewelry store of Mr. Noel on Friday, detective Connell having arrested a man yesterday as being one of the burglars. His name, for prudential reasons, is not published. It is to be hoped that before our next issue the balance of the thieves may be caught and the property recovered.

HEAD GEAR.—"Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown," is the saying of a standard author, and although somewhat trite, is nevertheless true. Those who have the good fortune to wear the tiles of our popular hatters, Messrs. Francisco & Wiggin, No. 306 Main street, will never be uneasy about the upper story, but will always feel most cool and comfortable. They have the finest stock ever shown in this market, both for quality and price.

EMMONS & SON, No. 10 Jefferson street and 393 Main street, have received Frank Leslie, Police News, Boys' and Girls' Weekly, Stats Zeitung, New York Weekly, Irish American, Independent, Metropolitan Record, New York Clipper, Irish People, Boston Pilot, Criminal Zeitung, American Artisan, New York Ledger, Chimney Corner, Literary Album, Pen and Pencil Weekly No. 24, Harper's Weekly, Freeman's Journal, Godey's Lady's Book, Demorest', Waverley, Irish Almanac

UNDERTAKERS.

J. C. HOLST & CO.,

UNDERTAKERS

At the Old Stand,

NO. 320 MAIN STREET

and MEMPHIS, TENN.

J. FLAHERTY

C. D. FLAHERTY, WITH F. WESCHE

FLAHERTY & WESCHE,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

FURNITURE.

MANUFACTURE all kinds of Furniture for the trade at their Factory on VANCE STREET. Keep on hand a large assortment of Furniture, and at reasonable rates. Also,

General Undertakers and Dealers in Metallic and Wooden Coffins.

☞ Prompt attention paid to Undertaking at all times. ☜

No 37 Union Street, Memphis, Tenn.

OWEN SMITH,

UNDERTAKER,

—DEALER IN—

METALLIC CASES AND CASKETS,

And Manufactures of WOODEN and ROSEWOOD COFFINS, of all kinds,

No. 386 Second St., N. E. cor. Gayoso St.

☞ All Orders for Undertaking promptly attended to.

☞ No. 1 Carriages always on hand to let for family use.

J. B. McCAFFREY. W. R. CORNELIUS.

McCAFFREY & CORNELIUS

GENERAL

UNDERTAKERS

—AND—

EMBALMERS OF THE DEAD,

No. 317 Second Street,

Near Monroe,

Memphis, - - Tennessee.

METALIC Cases and Caskets and Wooden Coffins constantly on hand. my24

CONFECTIONERIES.

SPECHT'S CONFECTIONARY

REOPENED!

Confectionary in Every Variety,

And all of the best quality, constantly on hand and for sale at prices to suit the times.

A LARGE LOT OF TOYS.

WINES AND CHAMPAGNES

Of superior vintage.

WEDDINGS AND PARTIES

Supplied with every requisite, on short notice, as heretofore. mh17 1f

TOBACCO AND CIGARS

THURMOND, FOSTER & CO.,

TOBACCO FACTORS

AND GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Under Greenlaw Opera House,

345 Second street.

my26

R. O. BRADLEY

Dealer in all kinds of

CARRIAGES, ROCKAWAYS, Buggies, Wagons, Harness, Etc.

377 (Jackson Block) Main Street.

d&w

Dissolution of Copartnership

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the style of Herbert Bell & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party is authorized to use the name of firm in settling up business of same. HERBERT BELL.

W. M. F. ANDERSON.

MEMPHIS, August 31, 1867.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have this day formed a Copartnership for the purpose of carrying on a General Commission and Forwarding business, and the sale of Country produce, and hope by close attention to business and the interest of our customers, to retain the confidence of those who favor us with their patronage. F. J. ATTWOOD,

WM. F. ANDERSON.

MEMPHIS, September 1, 1867.

F. J. ATTWOOD, Late of Herbert & Co.

W. F. ANDERSON, Late of Herbert Bell & Co.

ATTWOOD & ANDERSON,

General Commission

AND

Forwarding Merchants,

And dealers in Hay, Corn, Oats, Bran, Flour, Bacon, Lard, Whisky, etc.

No. 2 Promenade, foot of Jefferson Street,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

I TAKE this opportunity of calling the attention of my friends to the above firm of Attwood & Anderson, and desire a continuance of the liberal support extended to the late firm of Herbert Bell & Co.

se3 1m HERBERT BELL.

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust to me executed by Jacob J. Peres and A. J. Ensel, on the 8th day of August, 1866, which deed had record in the Register's office of Shelby county, Tennessee, in Record Book No. 57, part I, pages 331, 332 and 333, and made to secure the payment to Joseph Nusso, Sr., of a certain promissory note mentioned therein, dated the 1st day of September, 1867, for the sum of Four Thousand Dollars, which said note remains due and unpaid, I will by virtue of the authority and power vested in me by said trust deed, on

Saturday, 21st day of September, 1867,

in front of postoffice in the city of Memphis, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock, proceed to sell to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described lot of land, situated, lying and being in the county of Shelby, State of Tennessee, and city of Memphis, to-wit: Beginning at a stake on the northwest corner of Linden and DeSoto streets and running north with said DeSoto street sixty feet, thence west and parallel with Linden street one hundred and nineteen feet, thence south parallel with DeSoto street sixty feet to a stake on Linden street, thence east with Linden street one hundred and nineteen feet to the beginning, being part of lot No. 6 in block No. 46, together with all the privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging. By the terms of said trust deed the parties thereto waive all right of redemption in and to said land and premises by virtue of the laws of the State of Tennessee. The title to said lot is believed to be good, but I convey only as trustee.

se10 tds J. MUSSO, Jr., Trustee.

Sheriff's Sale.

UNDER and by virtue of six executions to me directed by S. A. Moore, Justice of the Peace in and for Shelby county, Tenn., in favor of Thos. Barret and against the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Memphis, and also, by virtue of the other executions to me directed by R. B. Miller, Justice of the Peace in and for Shelby county, Tenn., in favor of Thos. Barret and against the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Memphis, and further, by virtue of two other executions to me directed by A. Moore, Justice of the Peace in and for Shelby county, Tenn., in favor of Benjamin Coleman and against the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Memphis, I will on

Friday, the 27th day of Sept., 1867,

Between the hours of 10 o'clock a.m. and 4 o'clock p.m., in front of the Courthouse door, in the City of Memphis, offer and sell to the highest bidder for cash, the following described personal property, viz.: 8000 Shares of Stock of the Memphis and Ohio Railroad Company, levied on as the property of the defendants—the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Memphis. The above property, or so much thereof as levied on and will be sold, as will be sufficient to satisfy the above executions and costs.

P. M. WINTERS, Sheriff, &c.

By JAMES H. SPEAS, D. S.

September 16, 1867. se17 td

Attachment Suit.

Law Court of Memphis.

CLERK'S OFFICE, Sept. 11, 1867.

Zim Aldrich & Co., Plaintiffs, vs. Quinn & Bilbow, Defendants.

AFFIDAVIT for attachment having been made in this cause in pursuance of section 3295 of the Code of Tennessee, and affidavit having been issued and returned by the proper officer (levied), etc., to the property of the defendants, Quinn & Bilbow:

It is therefore ordered, That said defendants appear at the Courthouse, in the city of Memphis, Tenn., on or before the second Monday in October next, and defend this suit, or the same will be taken for confessed as to them, and the case set for hearing ex parte; and that a copy of this order be published once a week for four consecutive weeks in the Daily Appeal.

A copy: JOHN DONOVO, Jr., Clerk.

J. W. GRAHAM, D. C. se17 lawiw

LOTTERIES.

GRAND DISTRIBUTION

2,350 PREMIUMS,

AMOUNTING TO

$253,950 IN 9000 CERTIFICATES

IN

THREE PRELIMINARY DRAWINGS

AND

ONE GRAND SCHEME.

Mississippi Agricultural, Educational and Manufacturing Aid Society at Vicksburg, Miss.

Chartered by an Act of the Legislature of Mississippi, passed February 16, 1867.

THE following receipt from the State Treasurer exhibits the fact that the Society has paid into the State Treasury the sum of Five Thousand Dollars for the benefit of the State University.

COPY OF RECEIPT.

No. 127—State of Mississippi Five Thousand Dollars, State Treasury, Jackson:

Received of W. D. Lyles, President, etc., per C. B. White, the sum of Five Thousand Dollars in full of Auditor's receipt warrant No. 127, dated July 18, A. D. 1867, in his favor, on account of University of Mississippi, under 8th section of Act of February 16, 1867, entitled an Act incorporating the Mississippi Agricultural, Educational and Manufacturing Aid Society.

Given under my hand and seal at office this 18th of July, A.D., 1867.

JOHN R. ECHOLS, State Treasurer.

In the Three Preliminary Distributions and Grand Scheme will be distributed 2350 Premiums, amounting to $253,950 in 9000 certificates.

PREMIUMS FROM $30 TO $30,000.

1st Preliminary Distribution, Sept. 18, '67.

1 Premium of		$4,000	$ 4,000
1	"	2,000	2,000
1	"	1,000	1,000
5	"	500	1,500
5	"	100	500
10	"	50	500
80	"	25	2,000
400 Premiums amounting to			$20,400

2d Preliminary Distribution, Oct. 16, '67.

1 Premium of		$6,000	$ 6,000
1	"	3,000	3,000
1	"	1,500	1,500
5	"	700	3,500
5	"	150	750
10	"	75	750
400	"	30	12,000
430 Premiums amounting to			$ 19,500
830 Premiums amounting to			$39,900

3d Preliminary Distribution, Nov. 13, '67.

1 Premium of		$8,000	$ 8,000
1	"	4,000	4,000
1	"	2,000	2,000
1	"	1,000	1,000
1	"	200	1,000
10	"	100	1,000
480	"	60	28,800
500 Premiums amounting to			$46,800

GRAND SCHEME, DEC. 11, '67.

1 Premium of		$30,000	$30,000
1	"	15,000	15,000
1	"	10,000	10,000
1	"	4,000	4,000
1	"	2,000	2,000
10	"	1,000	10,000
15	"	500	7,500
25	"	250	6,250
100	"	100	10,000
345	"	70	59,150
1000 Premiums amounting to			$155,900

Whole Certificates, $52; First Instalment, $13. Halves, $26; First Instalment, $6 50.

Quarters, $13; First Instalment, $3 25.

Take notice that certificates are to be paid for in instalments of twenty-five per cent. of the whole sum for the First, Second and Third Preliminary Distributions and Grand Scheme.

The whole amount may be paid at once, if preferred. By this plan it will be seen that the savings of a fraction over ten cents per day, during the month, will purchase a Quarter Certificate, and keep the same renewed throughout the whole series, if not drawn out in first, second or third preliminaries.

Premiums Paid Without Deduction.

☞ Certificates may be purchased from or ordered through any of the Society's Agents, or ordered from this office.

All orders and communications by mail or express will receive prompt attention.

Certificates may be ordered through the Company's Agents, LYDE & PASSMORE, 260 Second street, East Court Square, Memphis, Tenn

W. D. LYLES, President.

ALBERT SANDEL, Secretary. aug25 tdeli

NO GIFT ENTERPRISE

Or any other Swindle!

MISSOURI AND KENTUCKY STATE AND HAVANA LOTTERIES.

ONLY LEGAL LOTTERIES IN U. S.

THEY are drawn under State Charters; have been drawn for over FORTY YEARS. Bonds must be and are deposited with U. S. Collector as Security.

The prizes are drawn in public by two sworn Commissioners appointed by the State.

Must be drawn if tickets are sold or not.

PRIZES ALL CASH.

There are two State Drawings each day, and two Havana Drawings each month.

Drawings can be seen two hours after purchase of tickets.

One-half the Tickets are Prizes.

Prizes paid on day of purchase.

Tickets $1 to $20, according to scheme.

Prizes $1 to $100,000, according to scheme.

Circulars sent by mail and business to interest themselves in our scheme. From a lengthy list of property, much of which has already been advertised to the public, we select the following:

OUR LIST OF PRIZES.

The First and Capital Prize.

Col. M. C. Galloway's valuable residence, corner of Court and Manassas streets, Memphis, one block only from the center of the city, and in the vicinity of all the Federal, State and County offices. Lot 87½ feet front by 83½ deep. Valued at $20,000.

Second Prize.

A cottage residence of ten rooms, with lot 60x180, in the city of Chicago, Ill., only three-quarters of a mile from the heart of the city, and within one block of the street railroad intersecting every part of the city. Valued at $5000.

Third Prize.

One residence lot adjoining above property, 25x100 feet; very available for residence and desirably located. Valued at $800.

Fourth Prize.

One residence lot adjoining above property, 25x100 feet. Valued at $800.

Fifth Prize.

One residence lot adjoining above, also 25x100 feet. Valued at $800.

Sixth Prize.

A most valuable manufacturing site with a perennial fall of 37 feet of water, situated in Winston county, Alabama, with 160 acres of land. Valued at $10,000.

Seventh Prize.

The Franklin Female Institute, at Holly Springs, Miss., a handsome and well constructed school building, most slightly located. This is very desirable property. Valued at $8000.

Eighth Prize:

Lot No. 5, in Hays' subdivision, Memphis, size 102x182 feet. A beautiful building lot. Valued at $2500.

Ninth Prize:

73½ acres of woodland near Raleigh, Shelby county, Tennessee, distant from Memphis nine miles. This is very desirable, and an excellent prize. Valued at $900.

Tenth Prize:

Cottage Residence, 5 rooms; lot 120x170 feet on Boland avenue, near Memphis and Charleston railroad, near corporation line. Valued at $4000.

Tickets $5 each. May be had of, or ordered through, any of the Company's agents, at the Central Agency, Memphis, Tenn., or of Col. James Strain, Hernando, Miss.

Stockholders, Directors and Officers of the Company are prohibited from purchasing or holding tickets in any of the drawings. The Company is simply the media for the purchase and sale of real estate between property holders and the general public.

je26 1m

BANKS AND BANKING

GAYOSO SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE,

Banking House 19 Madison St.

This institution, organized in 1856, has been in continuous and successful operation for the past ten years, continues to transact a

GENERAL EXCHANGE AND BANKING BUSINESS.

Will Receive Deposits, Buy and Sell

Foreign & Domestic Exchange,

Gold, Silver and Uncurrent Money.

SELLS Exchange in sums to suit purchasers, on London and all leading cities of the United States, and will make collections on all accessible places in the North and West.

E. M. AVERY, Cashier.

JOHN C. LANIER, President.

BANKING.

MEMPHIS INSURANCE COMPANY.

ORGANIZED 1844.

OFFICE, 221-2 MADISON STREET.

J. J. MURPHY, - - - President.

F. M. CASH, - - - - - Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

J. J. MURPHY, E. M. APPERSON,
T. A. NELSON, J. C. JOHNSON,
O. S. O. & T. A. Nelson, Of O. Falls a Co.
J. F. FRANK, F. M. CASH,
J. T. STRATTON, of Stratton, Goyer & Co.

THIS Institution is prepared to receive Deposits, to buy and sell Exchange on all the principal commercial cities, and to collect Drafts on this city at fair principal points in this section. Remittances promptly attended to. F. M. CASH, Secretary.

Planters' Bank Notes.

IN accordance with an act of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, approved December 12, 1866, entitled an act "To expedite the distribution of the effects of Banks which have or may make assignments among their creditors," notice is hereby given to the holders of the notes of the Planters' Bank of Tennessee to present them to the undersigned at the Bank in Nashville for payment between now and the first day of January, 1868, or they will be forever barred.

jy27 1yaliJan'68 D. WEAVER, Trustee.

PEOPLE'S BANK OF TENNESSEE,

MEMPHIS:

No. 12 Madison Street

F. W. SMITH, : : : President.

D. A. SHEPHERD, : : : Cashier.

my22 1f

THE DeSOTO BANK

OF MEMPHIS,

NO. 20 MADISON STREET.

JAMES ELDER, - - - President.

W. H. WOOD, - - - Vice-President.

T. R. FARNSWORTH, - - - - Cashier.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF TENNESSEE,

MEMPHIS.

J. W. PAGE, Jr., : : : : President.

H. E. GARTH, : : : : : : Cashier.

BANK BUILDING,

Corner Madison and Main Streets.

DOES A GENERAL

DEPOSIT AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS;

—DEALS IN—

Coin, Uncurrent Money and Government Securities.

Collections from all points Solicited.

apl0 1f

THE MERCHANTS'

NATIONAL BANK

OF MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY AND FINANCIAL Agent of the United States. Capital paid in, $500,000. Authorized Capital, $1,000,000.

Collections made in the city, and at all accessible points in the South, and punctually remitted on the day of payment, at current rates of Eastern Exchange.

W. H. CHERRY, : : President.

A. T. LACEY, : Vice-President.

J. J. FREEMAN, : : Cashier.

DIRECTORS.—Amos Woodruff, W. Goodwyn, Capt. C. B. Church, R. A. Parter, E. Hough, M. E. Cochran, A. J. White, H. T. Hamilton, John L. Taylor, Jas. E. Merriman, Thos. R. Smith, A. T. Lacey, W. H. Cherry. my22 1f

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FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF MEMPHIS.

Depository and Financial Agent

—OF THE—

United States.

F. S. DAVIS, - - - - President.

R. C. BRINKLEY, - - Vice-President.

C. P. NORRIS, - - - Cashier.

T. W. JOHNSTON, - - Ass't Cashier.

MEMPHIS GERMAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 16 ADAMS STREET NO. 16.

General Banking

—AND—

American and European

EXCHANGE BUSINESS.

D. PANTE, - - - - - President.

FRED. WARNER, - - - - - Cashier.

my22 1f

THE MANHATTAN SAVINGS BANK,

No. 9 Madison St., Memphis, Tenn.,

J. LEVY, Pres't. S. BORG, Cashier.

L. LEVY, V. P. M. C. KOHN, Ass't Cash.

(Successors to Levy & Borg.)

—DEALS IN—

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC EXCHANGE,

Gold, Silver, Stocks, Bonds,

Government and Miscellaneous Securities

AND all descriptions of Uncurrent Funds. Deposits received subject to check. Collections solicited and promptly cared for. aul 1f

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK

OF MEMPHIS,

No. 293 Main Street.

NATHAN CORONNA, : : : President.

MARTIN GRIFFIN, : : : : Cashier.

J. J. JENNY, : : : : : Ass't Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

W. CORONNA,	JOHN DUTLINGER,
JOS. SPECHT,	C. A. DAMMAN,
A. CORDES,	JACOB WELLER,
N. HOFFHEIMER,	NICH. FRECH,
H. H. METTE,	E. MEYER,
J. P. HOFFMAN,	AND. RENKERT,
	J. J. JENNY.

Collections made on all accessible points in the Southwest.

Exchange for sale on principal cities of United States and on all principal cities of Europe.

au21

ABSTRACT OFFICE.

ROOM NO. 1,

Corner Monroe and Second Sts.

WE have the Abstract Books and complete Index of the Register's Office, compiled by the late HENRY A. ORNE; and, after more than a years' trial of their accuracy, and a careful examination into the business, not one mistake having occurred in all that time, we are enabled to furnish complete deraignments of title to

Fort Pickering, Memphis and Shelby County Lands,

at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

mh28 1f Successors to Rodd & Campbell.

ROCK ISLAND MANUFACTURING CO.

TO SOUTHERN MERCHANTS.

IF you wish to supply yourselves for the Fall and Winter Trade with the very best descriptions and styles of ALL-WOOL JEANS, MERES, and with the most durable JEANS and KERSEY FABRICS,

All Free from Shoddy and other Impurities,

Order Samples from the subscriber, and they will be forwarded, with prices attached, during the months of July and August. From these samples you can make your selections and return your orders, and the goods will be forwarded direct from the Manufactory.

JOHN A. YOUNG, Pres't,

Charlotte, N. C.

PLANTATION AND NEW STEAM SAW MILL FOR SALE.

A RARE CHANCE FOR A PAYING INvestment. The plantation is known as the town of "Lake Bluff," on white river, Ark., 18 miles above the Memphis and Little Rock railroad crossing, containing between four and five hundred acres, about one hundred and fifty cleared (it feet above the late overflow), the remainder heavily timbered, together with the whole or half interest in a NEW STEAM SAW MILL, (forty horse power), Engine, Blacksmith's Shop, Carpenter's Tools, Wagons and all necessary appurtenances for running the same. There is a fine Mansion with nine rooms, a Cistern, (capacity 600 gallons), three Cabins, a Warehouse, two good Wood Yards, and the best landings on the river. The above will be sold at low figures and on easy terms. For further particulars address

Mrs. M. E. H.

my14 1f (Appeal Office.

MEMPHIS APPEAL

OH, BE NOT THE FIRST.

Oh! be not the first to discover
A blot on the fame of a friend—
A flaw in the faith of a lover,
Whose heart may prove true in the end.

We none of us know one another,
And oft into error may fall;
Then let us speak well of our brother,
Or speak not about him at all.

A smile or a sigh may awaken
Suspicion most false and undue;
And thus our belief may be shaken,
In hearts that are honest and true.

How often the bright smile of gladness
Is won by the fiend that we meet,
To cover a soul full of sadness,
Too proud to acknowledge defeat!

How often the sigh of dejection
Is heaved from the hypocrite's breast
To parody truth and affection,
Or lull a suspicion to rest.

How often the friends we hold dearest
Their noblest emotions conceal;
And bosoms the purest, sincerest,
Have secrets that can not reveal!

Leave base minds to harbor suspicion,
And small ones to trace our defects—
Let ours be a nobler ambition,
For low is the mind that suspects.

We none of us know one another,
And oft into error may fall—
Then let us speak well of our brother,
Or speak not about him at all.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY APPEAL,
MEMPHIS, September 21, 1867.

We have heard rumors upon the street during the past two days relative to a national bank of this city borrowing money at 3 per cent. per month, and also of one St. Louis gentleman who could not get a sight draft of $7,000 cashed. The rumors were referred to in the local columns of a contemporary, but are too absurd to comment upon. A bank is not under obligations to cash a draft where the holder is unknown, as was most likely the case in this instance, and we know that there is not a bank in this city which could not meet a draft of many times that amount. Ridiculous stories of this kind should not find their way into our local journals. They are devoid of truth and are calculated to injure our city as well as our national banks, which are in as sound condition as any in the country, and should not be placed upon a par with those of eastern cities, where opportunities are present for dabbling in gold and stocks, frequently bringing ruin upon both the bank and its creditors.

Gold opened in New York at 145¾; at noon it had advanced to 146. The closing rate will be found in our news column. Drafts were bought during the day at 41½ to 42c, but sales were light.

Silver is some lower than yesterday. A few hundred dollars were taken at 32 to 36c.

There is less demand for sterling to-day. A few small sales took place between bankers early in the day at ½ premium, but towards noon offerings were made at par and discounts. Customers are supplied over the counter at ¼ premium for Eastern sight.

City scrip is in demand at 87½ to 88c buying. Selling at 89 to 90c. One lot of $3000 was taken by a broker at our outside buying rate and sold at 90.

County warrants are not active. Brokers buy at 72 to 75c, and retail at 75 to 80c.

Paper is not offered freely. Few brokers have any on hand, and those are holding at 10 per cent. The demand is light and mostly supplied from first hands.

Stocks and bonds are dull and nominal.

S. H. TOBEY, President. ED. C. KIRK, Cashier.

MEMPHIS CITY SAVINGS INSTITUTION

DEALERS IN

Gold, Silver, Exchange, Government Securities, Uncurrent Money, Stocks, Bonds, Land Warrants, Police, City and County Scrip, Etc., Etc.

No 16 Jefferson Street,

MEMPHIS, : : : : : TENN.

TENNESSEE.	Buying Rate
Bank of Tenn.	55
" W. Tenn.	80
" Chattanooga	80
" Middle Tenn'e	70
City Bank	90
Merchants' Bank	70
Northern Bank	70
Gayoso	70
Planters'	98
Union	80
Shelbyville	80
Southern	80
Trader's	80
ALABAMA.	
Bank of Mobile	95
" Montgomery	85
" Selma	70
Commercial Bank	75
Eastern "	80
Northern "	80
Central "	80
Southern "	80
NORTH CAROLINA.	
Bank of Cape Fear	90
" Charlotte	70
" Cape Fear	90
" Commerce	70
" Fayetteville	70
" Hillsboro	70
" S. Carolina	90
" Wadesboro	70
" Washington	70
" Wilmington	98
" Yadkin Valley	70
Commercial Bank	70
Farmers' Bk of N. C	70
Merchants' Bank	70
Miners & Planters' Bk	25
LAND WARRANTS	
160 acres, war 1855	80
80 " "	35
120 " "	40
160 " "	140
160 " not "	135
TEXAS BONDS.	
M. & C. R. R. bonds	75
M. & C. R. R. coupons	80
M. & O. R. R. bonds	22
M. & O. R. R. coupons	22
Tenn. bonds, old	64
" new	64
Tenn. coupons	90
Miss'l R. R. bonds	75
" 2d "	40
Memphis City bonds	45
" coupons	50

GEORGIA.	Buying Rate
Augusta L. & H. Co	5
Bank of Augusta	90
" Athens	40
" Columbus	5
" Commerce	5
" Fulton	40
" Ky'e Mine	20
" Middle Ga	30
" Savannah	50
" State of Ga	50
Cent'l R. R. B'k Co	95
City B'k of Augusta	5
Ga. R. R. & Mch'cs	6
Ga. R. R. & B'k Co	95
Marine Bank	95
Mech'cs & Ins. B'k	5
Planters' Bank	12
Union Bank	5
Mechanic's Bank	2
Manufact'rs	12
SOUTH CAROLINA.	
Bank of Camden	20
" Charleston	15
" Chester	20
" Georgetown	12
" Hamburg	20
" Newberry	20
" S. Carolina	7
" State, red bills	7
" State, new	5
Commercial Bank	2
Exchange Bank	2
Factors & Exch'gers	5
Merchants' Bank	5
People's Bank	5
Planters'	5
Southern Bank	5
South Car. R. R.	5
State Bank	2
Union Bank	5

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Draft on England, Ireland and Scotland, 9 per cent. premium.

France, Switzerland & Belgium, 5 50 francs for $1 00.

GERMANY.

Bremen, Hamburg & Leipsic, gold 1 thaler, 67½.

Berlin, 67½ for 1 Prus'n thaler.

Frankfort, 67½c for 1 florin.

Sweden, 26½c for one rix dollar.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept.		1,080
Received to-day	27	
Received previously	1,228	1,255
		2,335
Exported to-day	273	
Exported previously	1,062	1,335
Stock on hand		1,000

Business was not as active to-day as Saturday's usually are at this season. A few planters were in town, but they bought sparingly. The prospect for a good crop is daily diminishing, and none like to buy more than is needed for present use under such uplifting circumstances. Wheat firm, at $2 to $2 40 for choice white and red winter; choice spring sells at $1 75 to 1 85. Corn is dull and drooping. White and yellow is held on levees at $1 10 to 1 15, and in store at $1 20. Meal's dull at $3 75 to 4. Oats are coming in in large quantities and are low at 75c. Hay dull at $21 to 25. Bran firm at $20 in lots, and $18 to 19 from store. Shorts range from $20 to 22c; chicken feed is worth $1 25 per bushel. Onions dull at $3 50 to 4 00. Apples are in light supply and sell at $2 50 to 3 00, for common, to $4 00 for choice. Potatoes are dull; young, $3 50 to 4 00; old, $2 50 to 3 00. Eggs, scarce, at 20 to 25c. Four firm; fine, $8 50 to 9 00; superfine, $7 50 to 8 00; extra, $6 50 to 7 00; family, $5 50 to 6 00; XXX, and fancy brands, $13 00 to 14 00; card, in forces, $11 00 to 12 00; single barrels, $1 00 to 1 25 extra. Mess pork, $26 50; clear sides, from 12½ to 13c; shoulders, 9½ to 10c; canvassed hams, 19 to 20c; sugar cured, 22 to 23c. Salt, $3 25 per bbl. Sugar, 17 to 20c for crushed and clarified; 14 to 15c for brown. Western Reserve cheese, 14 to 15c; factory, 15 to 16c. Whisky, common, $1 65 to 2.

The British people advertise far more extensively than we do. Observers outside of the Atlantic have any notion of. It is a vulgar conception with many here to know that this is the great country for advertising, and yet those who have constant access to the leading home journals know how thoroughly mistaken people are who entertain that idea. Take the London daily and weekly press—take Manchester, Liverpool, Glasgow, Edinburgh, and we venture to say for one advertiser in such cities as New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, and perhaps Chicago, stands the best advertised place on the continent, there are at least three advertising mediums in these cities.

Memphis is far behind Louisville, New Orleans, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago, or in fact, any city on the continent in this respect.

From the report of the cotton supply association at Manchester, we make an extract:

To develop as much as possible, and by every means, the cotton growing capabilities of other countries than America, is the great object contemplated by the association when it began its labors; and the events which had since intervened had only tended to deepen the conviction of the importance of its object. That object has accordingly pursued, difficult in had been surmounted; the sources of supply had been multiplied, and were now so numerous that if one or two of them should more peculiar the loss of any one of them, however valuable, would be of comparatively little consequence to retain the influence to regulate the market more productive, was the special aim of the cotton union, and to this end the efforts of the committee had, during the last year, been directed. Believing that the southern states of America, from their climate, soil and labor, could produce cotton so abundantly as before the war, the committee made it their first business to encourage renewed exertion to extend and improve the cultivation in other countries. An address, prepared with this object, was translated into the different languages spoken where cotton is grown, and widely distributed; and the committee had learned with much satisfaction that the objects had been made in Turkey, India, the Brazils, and elsewhere, accompanied with the more extensive use of American seed. The result had been the growth of a better quality, and cotton from Syria, and other districts had realized in Liverpool nearly as high a price as the produce of the United States.

During the visit of his imperial majesty the sultan and the viceroy of Egypt to this country, a full and satisfactory opportunity of bringing under the notice of these two potentates and their ministers the great importance of extending their exertions to extend and improve the cultivation of cotton, and the measures which it is believed would promote the object, desired.

RIVER MATTERS.

WEATHER AND RIVERS.

Yesterday was cool and pleasant. The rivers are all falling. At Phillips' bar the Belle St. Louis reports four feet four inches with a bad flat river and crooked channel. The Gleaner reports three feet to Pine Bluff and falling.

Arrivals.

Steamer Nightingale, Vicksburg.
" Rubicon, "
" Olive Branch, New Orleans.
" Gleaner, Arkansas river.
" Belle St. Louis, St. Louis.
" Ida, St. Louis.
" City of Cairo, St. Louis.

Departures.

Steamer Nightingale, St. Louis.
" Rubicon, St. Louis.
" Olive Branch, St. Louis.
" Belle St. Louis, St. Louis.
" Rowena, White river.
" Ozark, Arkansas river.
" Des Arc, Vicksburg.

Boats in Port.

Gleaner and City of Cairo.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Business was fair yesterday on the levee, and the Des Arc, Rowena and Ozark went out with fair trips.

The St. Patrick, Capt. Huls, with Clay Rice in the office, is the Vicksburg United States mail packet for Tuesday.

The M. S. Mepham, Capt. McDonald, leaves the city wharfboat to-day at 5 p.m. for New Orleans.

The Belle Memphis, Capt. Hemingway, is the St. Louis packet for Monday evening. Geo. Deane is chief clerk.

The City of Cairo had not arrived when we left the levee last night. She will be in port to leave to-day for St. Louis, at 10 a.m. Bob Riley is master and Mr. McCreight clerk.

The gay Belle Gleaner, Capt. John Fenwick, with Mr. Patterson in the office, leaves on Thursday for the Arkansas.

The old reliable Commercial, Capt. Ashford, is the Tuesday packet for White river. Her clerks are Morton, Smithers and Robinson.

The Nightingale took on 3000 bbls. government salt at this port for St. Louis.

The Olive Branch passed up with all healthy on board.

The Belle St. Louis left the Lady Gay, City of Alton and Henry Ames below Phillips' bar. The Virginia was still aground, and the Stonewall is due at this port.

The Enterprise left Pine Bluff on Tuesday for Little Rock. She got aground on Wednesday morning at Crawley's, eighteen miles above Pine Bluff, and was still there on Wednesday evening.

The Ida passed down for White river. She had two barges and was loaded with government freight for reshipment at Duvall's Bluff.

The regatta came off yesterday. Particulars will be found in our local column.

The new owners of the Mary Swan played a sharp trick upon some of the creditors of that boat, we learn. She was turned over to her late purchaser yesterday. While some parties were getting out an attachment for her up town, a tug came alongside, took her in tow, and carried her to the Arkansas shore, where she... out of the jurisdiction of Tennessee.

Capt. E. Frank Wren died in St. Louis on Wednesday night last. He was a well known pilot, and latterly commanded the towboat Bell.

Capt. Jim Gunsolls comes out in command of the Mary McDonald.

Rates of freight have advanced in St. Louis. They are not too high for the present stage of water. The main changes are as follows: To New Orleans, Natchez, Vicksburg, etc., alcohol, $3 per barrel; apples, flour, onions and potatoes, $1 50 per barrel; corn, 75 cents per sack; oats, 85 cents; pork, $2 per barrel; coal oil, $8 50; pound freight, 75 cents.

The Henry Adkins, it is said, will go into the New Orleans and Arkansas river trade under command of Capt. Williams, who ran the Peter Balen in that trade last season.

Capt. Tom Day and Billy Clark of the Mollie Hambleton, are making their headquarters at No. 299 Main street, where they are settling up the business of the boat. To judge from the books, the Mollie has been very kind to the people of the St. Francis region, and it is no wonder Capt. Tom and Bill